(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to check adulteration of foodstuffs in unorganised sector?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMDOSS): (a) and (b) As per the latest information available from various Food (Health) Authorities who are enforcing the PFA Act, 1954 in their respective State/UTs, the average percentage of adulteration during the years 1998 to 2002 is 10.30 per cent.

The standards of various food articles have been laid down under the PFA Act, 1954 and Rules framed there under. The tolerance limits for pesticides, chemcials, toxic substances and other contaminants have been laid down under the said rules. Food articles sold in the markets are required to conform to the standards laid down under the provisions of the said rules. The implementation of the PFA Act and Rules is entrusted with the Food (Health) Authorities of the States/U.Ts. The enforcement staff of the States/U.Ts draw random samples of various food articles under the provisions of the said Act and Rules. Action is taken against the offenders where samples of food articles do not conform to the prescribed standards.

The Food (Health) Authorities of the States/U.Ts are advised from time to time to keep a strict vigil on the quality of various food articles being sold in the markets and draw random samples from Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Retailers etc. regularly.

Progress in construction of Medical Research Centre in Raipur

†1922. SHRI RAMADHAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Medical Research Centre is being opened in Raipur, Chhattisgarh on the lines of All India Institute of Medical Sciences;

(b) the progress made in this regard, so far; and

(c) by when the said task is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), it is proposed to set up one AIIMS-like institution each in the States of Bihar (Patna), Chhattisgarh

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(Raipur), Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal), Orissa (Bhubaneshwar), Rajasthan (Jodhpur) and Uttaranchal (Rishikesh). The PMSSY Scheme has been cleared by the Expenditure Finance Committee and will now be placed before the competent authority for approval. Pending these clearances, start up activities like construction of boundary wall, the process of selection of Project Consultant for providing comprehensive consultancy services and selection of architectural concepts/designs for AIIMS like institutions have been taken up. These institutions are expected to become operational after three years from the date of approval.

Unsafe injections

1923. SHRI ABANI ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 60 per cent of injections administered in various hospitals are unsafe according to a World Bank funded study;

(b) if so, the complete details thereof;

(c) whether the study of Indian National Injections Safety Association has also found that safety of injections in India is poorest at immunization clinics; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As per findings of the study, funded by the World Bank and conducted by INCLEN, 69 per cent of injections given at Government Hospitals are unsafe. Half of this is due to (i) use of un-sterilized syringes and reuse of syringes and other half due to (ii) wrong injection practices namely (a) flushing syringes needle before use (b) wiping the needle (c) touching the needle surface (d) syringe and needle used on more than one patient (e) picking of glass syringe and needle from boiler by hand (f) multi dose vial not wiped clean before drawing (g) injections site not cleaned (h) recapping needle and (i) not flushing glass syringe after use before re-sterilization.

The other findings of the study indicates that immunization accounts for 17.5 per cent of total injections and 74 per cent of this are unsafe because of predominantly use of glass syringes.